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**POLISH FISH INDUSTRY EXPANDS
NEW FISHING BOAT BEING BUILT**

FISH CATCH IMPROVES -- Rzeczpospolita, No 18, 19 Jan 49

Until recently, a shortage of fish was noted on the market, along with the temporary shortage of meat and animal fats. The catch was not sufficient to supply both domestic demand and export. The amount for export was reduced, and in the past few weeks 225.5 tons of fresh and frozen herring and 121.0 tons of anchovies were imported from Sweden. Although these are trade-agreement shipments, they were delivered at an opportune time.

At the same time, however, the catch improved. In December, it amounted to 1,589.3 tons, including 1,493 tons of cod and 41 tons of salmon, with the balance mainly a variety of fresh-water fish. On the eastern coast the average daily catch of one cutter is 1.5 tons. In the Suezsin region the yield is smaller and the average daily catch is one ton per cutter. The catch of other types of vessels is larger -- from 200 to 400 kilograms per 1,000 hooks.

Fishermen foresee further increase in the catch, weather permitting.

1948 FINE CATON -- Gazeta Indiana, No 20, 25 Jan 49

The total catch of salt-water fish of both Baltic and deep-sea fisheries for 1948 amounted to 48,388 tons of fish, or an increase of 8,539 tons over 1947. The Baltic sea catch was 38,318 tons, including 31,500 tons of cod. The catch of the deep-sea fisheries was over 10,000 tons of fish, 5,400 tons of which was herring.

FISHING INDUSTRY PROGRESS -- Rzeczpospolita, No 19, 20 Jan 49

The fishing industry has achieved marked progress in the yield, catch, and processing of fish.

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Carp takes first place in the yield from ponds -- about 5 million kilograms. Total area of fish ponds is 75,000 hectares.

The river yield is about 2 million kilograms including, among other species, pike, tench, and sheat fish. Trout and migrating fish such as salmon are found up-stream. Salmon is artificially propagated in special fish hatcheries along the Danube. The Wisla is stocked yearly with about 2 million salmon.

The lakes yield more than 10 million kilograms of different species of fish. Bream, pike, eel, and tench have the greatest economic value. Fish of less value such as roach, perch, and crucian carp are also in great abundance. The practice of stocking lakes with eel, ablen, and pike, begun before the war, is being continued.

At present, the output of fresh-water fisheries satisfies not only the domestic demand but leaves a sizable surplus for export. Domestic consumption increased to one kilogram per capita as compared to 0.7 kilogram before the war.

About 11,000 tons of salt-water fish were landed by our own fishing fleet in 1946; more than before the war. In 1947 this increased to 40,000 tons and in 1948 to 54,000 tons of fish.

Cod has great economic value for the Baltic fish industry. It is supplied to the market as fresh or smoked fish and is also the chief export item of fish. Salmon, eel, and anchovy are next in importance. Salmon, also an export item, is especially valuable.

Eel is found in all fresh waters connected with the sea but is usually caught in the Baltic in the summer months. Frozen eel is mainly exported.

Our fishing fleet now has 30 trawlers for deep-sea fishing and 170 motor-driven cutters for fishing in the Baltic.

Processing, including canning, smoking and salting of fish, is a separate branch of the fishing industry.

Eel, cod, anchovy, and herring are the more important of the smoked varieties. The industry produces pickled fish as well as canned fish. Mackerel and trout in tomato sauce, pickled small fish, and eel in aspic are among the well-known high-grade fish.

Fish meal and oil for industrial uses are being manufactured by special plants at the fishing bases of Gdynia and Szczecin.

Efficient management of production and distribution and the continued efforts of the state to modernize and improve the technical equipment of the seacoast have opened great possibilities for the development of the fishing industry.

KAZIMIERZOW - FISHING BASE OF THE FUTURE -- Gazeta Ludowa, No 333, 28 Dec 48

Piles are now being driven for the foundation of an enormous refrigeration plant at Kazimierzow, along the shore south of Swinowjescie and 65 miles north of Szczecin, not yet to be found on any map. In about a year fishing vessels will be able to unload at the base, thus greatly shortening their passage. At present deep-sea vessels must continue to Szczecin.

Construction is already under way on dwellings for 100 fishermen's families.

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- 2 -

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